

THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

For the Native American.

FOREIGN CONCEPTIONS OF MATRIMONIAL OBLIGATION.

"An honest Hibernian." (as the phrase goes,) who, by way of turning a penny, exhibited apples, cakes, and limmons, for sale about the public offices, a while since, incidentally fell into a colloquy something like the following:

"The pains-taking crathur, becoming communicative, was asked—'Who bakes your cakes?' 'Who bakes 'em?' my ould woman, sure, and who else?' 'Ah, then, you have a wife?'—'Faith, I have; and not the first time.' 'What do you mean by the first time?' I suppose then you have taken a second slice off the matrimonial loaf, eh?' 'I'll not say that, exactly; but the Irish gal I came over with, was hot-tempered, and when the whiskey was heavy on her, she grew ondutiful, and broke things; so I gave her her freedom, as they say here in Ameriky. Och! when we parted, didn't the tears run down her cheeks like buttermilk? But, I suppose she's forgot it—for, by Jasus, I have myself long and long ago. So I took up with an Ameriky gal, and it's she that baked them same cakes.—Please your honor, take a couple more of them limmons, ye'll find 'em only four cunts a pace."

"But, my friend, are you aware that by the course you have pursued, you are liable to be punished, by the laws of the land, for polygamy?" "Po! the devil burn me, if I know of any law in this blessed land of freedom, that hinders an honest Irishman from doing as he pleases, jist.—What the devil is the use of liberty, without we have enough of it?"

"Then, I suppose, if the American girl does not answer your expectations, you'll set her free too, and take up with another?"

"By my soul, I'll do that same, if—if—I was to be hanged for it the next minut;—but they don't hang Irishmen in Ameriky—that's a comfort."

It may not be amiss to add, that this individual, probably from his clear views of his newly acquired rights, and stout determination to stand by them, found such favor in the eyes of a fellow-countryman, as to be placed in employment about one of the public departments, to the exclusion of a Native American, who bare his breast, and pointed his country's cannon, against the common foe, in the second War of Independence.

Who of those patriots who take the part of the foreigners, will argue that this is right? If he can, I shall like to see his proofs, as well as peruse his logic. Let us hear of it.

DISTINCTIONS OF CLASSES IN EUROPE.

FROM SLIDEL'S "AMERICAN IN ENGLAND."

One remark was most obvious to me; with us, the agitation which is constantly going on throughout the whole mass of society, is perpetually throwing to the surface that which was but a little while before removed from it. Merit, industry, assiduous exertion of any sort,—opposed by no insuperable barriers of pride or prejudice, and fettered by no system of laws conceived in the interest of the few and the idle, and in enmity to the industrious million,—secure of their reward, are perpetually raising to competency and distinction those who, in the outset of life, were humble and unhonored; while the idle and the profligate, degraded by the contrast rather than sustained by the consideration which their ancestors had won for themselves by their good works, are seen, on the contrary, to sink in a descending counter-current, to mingle ultimately with the dregs. This agitation, then, of the state of society, has the effect, in the large and rapidly-increasing communities of the Republic, so to mingle the races as to break down, in some measure, the physical distinctions which characterise other countries where the classes are stationary, and the castes innumerable.

In London, the races are most distinctly marked. It was not necessary to observe the cut of a coat, or the fashion of the nether garment, to tell in an instant who was the brain and who the pariah. The gentleman was easily distinguishable by his superior height, his air of generous feeling, his pride of step, and a certain erect, elevated, confident, contented, and—if I may add a qualification which applies to most of our native-born population in America—-independent and republican freedom and nobleness of carriage. The trader had a very different air, though he struggled to make it the same; for it was the effect of imitation. There was a blending of haughtiness and humiliation, a versatility held in preparation for contact with inferiors or the great; a look which could catch the expression of contempt and scorn, or soften at once into a complacent simper and cringing obsequiousness.

Among the humbler classes, the physical conformation seemed to announce the peculiar and separate calling of each distinct individual. The same trade descending perpetually from father to son through long succeeding generations, had occasioned a development of particular limbs and muscles. The absence of intellectual and moral culture, in occupations which rendered it unnecessary for those who worked only to administer force to themselves, and profit and luxury to the class of masters, could only account for the absence of forehead, of the ornamental parts of that face which was moulded after a divine model, and which, among the untutored and unoppressed savages, who roam without distinction of classes over nature's wilds, is ever found to bear the impress of its original. The mouth and jaws announced a bull-dog capacity to tear and masticate their hard-earned food. There was often a preposterous development of the neck, the shoulders, the arms, and hands. In many, the effect of unhealthy occupations was visible in a peculiar conformation of their care-worn countenances, and in a general physical deterioration. Many generations of a sedentary life, a perpetuity of confinement at a workbench, evinced itself in some by a ludicrous shortness and diminutiveness of the legs. It was cruel to laugh at a deformity thus artificially produced, less the fault than the misfortune of their ancestors, and yet it was not easy to contemplate it with composure.

I could not help speculating upon the effects of pushing such a system to its extreme limits.—Might not nature tire at length of making legs, to exhaust unnecessarily, by their demand for vital supply, the bodies of those who were never destined to use them? Just as she has long since given over the bootless effort to supply tails to Spanish poodles, to be cut off by their comical masters; or affixing such a useless incumbrance to serve as a drag and drawback through the weary journey of life to monkeys, which, no longer serving to aid the purpose of locomotion, or to dwell in their gambols, are found gradually to dwindle and disappear in countries that have no trees!

PHRENOLOGY.

The following extraordinary case, with the accompanying remarks, is extracted from SEWALL'S "Examiner of Phrenology," the second edition, just from the Boston press. The case appears to make very strongly against the doctrine of the localization of the faculties of the minds as taught by phrenology:

The idea that the brain is composed of plurality of organs, and that each has its own appropriate functions, has elicited every argument which could be brought to its support. To sustain the proposition, volumes have been written, experiments have been made, all the records of medicine and surgery have been ransacked in pursuit of facts.

If the brain be composed of a plurality of organs, as represented by the figured head, each of which is the seat of a separate faculty, it necessarily follows, that when any one of these organs is injured or destroyed, its faculty must be injured or destroyed also.

Yet, in all the mutilations of the brain to which man has been subjected for two thousand years, it appears that the records of surgery do not furnish a single well-authenticated case in which the loss of a particular faculty has happened according to the organ on which the injury was inflicted, while the other faculties remained unimpaired.

We learn, from the researches of Haller, Dr. Ferriar, and numerous others, that a vast variety of cases are recorded in which large portions of the brain have been actually destroyed, and in so many parts of the head as to dispose of nearly all the phrenological organs in turn, and that not a single case has happened of such partial destruction of intellect, as must have occurred if the doctrine of separate organs be true; and we can hardly find a surgeon who has not met with cases in his practice, where portions of the brain have been destroyed by wounds, the consequences of which fully confirm the statement of these writers.

In many of these cases, blindness and deafness have been produced, motion and sensation destroyed, and all the intellectual faculties suspended; but there has not been a destruction of a particular faculty of the mind while its other powers have remained untouched. How, then, can it be after the lapse of so many ages that there are no facts of this description to confirm the doctrines of phrenology? Certainly it cannot be for want of an opportunity for observation.

To say nothing of the accidents of private life, there is scarcely a naval or military battle in which cases of injury of the phrenological organs are not met with in abundance; and yet the science derives no support from this source.

The following case, if there were no other on record, would be sufficient to overthrow the idea of a plurality of cerebral organs, each limited to its appropriate functions, as held by phrenologists. It occurred in the practice of an eminent physician of Ohio, and was communicated by him to Professor Dunglison, Philadelphia, by whom it has been published in the American Medical Intelligencer for April, 1837, a work edited by that distinguished author:

Case of fatal disorganization of the brain, without corresponding derangement of the intellectual and moral acts. By G. W. Boerstler, of Lancaster, Ohio.

LANCASTER, OHIO, SEPT. 3, 1836.

DEAR SIR: Having leisure, I take the liberty of furnishing you with the facts of a case, which, to me, are of deep concern, and are not devoid of interest to the physiologist and pathologist. I transcribe from my note book as follows: In August, 1833, I was called to see William Miller, a lad about eleven years old; he had just received a kick from a newly-shod horse, which fractured the right superior portion of the os frontis, and the anterior portion of the right parietal bone. During the operation of removing the fractured bones, I found one portion, an inch and a half long, of an irregular form, driven into the right anterior lobe of the cerebrum to the depth of an inch; on removing it about, about a tablespoonful of brain was discharged. The piece of bone, having its edges serrated, and being driven from before backwards, necessarily produced a very great laceration of the meninges. The common integuments over the fracture were much contused and lacerated, and sloughed in the course of a few days, leaving exposed a very considerable portion of the skull and brain. I moulded, to the convexity of the cranium, wet pasteboards, and then saturated them with albumen, which, when dry, gave them considerable firmness; these I confined with the double-headed roller. I looked upon these precautionary measures as important, for I feared hernia cerebri; four days gave reality to these fears. Hernia came on; but, after six days' perseverance, I succeeded in preventing any further protrusion. There was no compression, save by the fractured pieces, which were readily removed. The boy's faculties were not destroyed, but there was some intellectual confusion from the time of the injury, during the operation, and for two hours after; from which time he recovered every faculty of the mind, and they continued vigorous for six weeks, and to within one hour of his death, which took place on the forty-third day. During all this period, there was little apparent derangement in any of the organs, except a slight irritative fever, which supervened sixteen days after the injury, and continued to the termination of the case. So slight was this fever, that, in despite of all entreaties, the patient sat up every day, and frequently walked to the window and withdrew the curtain, in order to see the boys play in the streets, in which he took deep interest—frequently laughing at their gambols. Four hours after death, I proceeded to the examination, in the presence of Doctors Edwards, Orr, and Newcomer. Upon removing the cranium, the dura mater presented strong marks of inflammation over the entire arch or head, being deeply injected in parts, and having depositions of coagulable lymph in others. From the antero-inferior angle of the right parietal bone, in a line back to its junction with the occipital, the dura mater was disorganized in three points by ulceration. The space of the skull, previously occupied by the right anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum, presented a perfect cavity, the hollow of which was filled with some sero-purulent matter—the lobes having been destroyed by suppuration: the third lobe was much disorganized. The left hemisphere was in a state of ramollissement down to the corpus callosum. It was so much softened that the slightest touch would remove portions; and, with the aid of a sponge, I wiped away its substance to near the corpus callosum, when it began to be firmer, but presented more the appearance of a homogeneous mass than of regular organization. The chiasm of the optic nerves, as well as their entire tract, was so soft as to yield to a slight

touch with the handle of the scalpel, and the olfactory were in the same condition. The corpus callosum, thalami nervorum opticum, and tubercula quadrigemina, presented no pathological condition. The cerebellum and medulla oblongata were in a physiological state. The spinal column was not examined. This boy was remarkably intelligent. In my daily visits, I held frequent conversations with him, and in all my observations I could not discover the slightest derangement of his intellectual faculties—no dulness of sensibility, no obtuseness of perception, no impairment of judgment, no want of memory, and, so far as mind is concerned, he gave no evidence of disease. His visions, audition, and voice were unimpaired.

We here have a case which presents that portion of the brain from which the nerves arise in a physiological condition, and the general nervous apparatus in a sound state, fit for conveying impressions, whilst the organ upon which depend perception and the perfection of ideas is in a great degree lost, and what remains is in a highly pathological condition; yet we have all the manifestations of intellect, as if the encephalon were not required in those highest functions. His case contradicts the opinion of Sir Charles Bell, that disease of the general surface of the brain is always attended with derangement of the mind; and it is equally opposed to the views of Desmoulins, Gall, Spurzheim, and others, who contend that the seat of intellect is in the periphery of the brain, or its convulsions. In like manner the opinion of Magendie is contradicted: that the sense of sight is always destroyed by removal of the cerebral hemispheres; for here the right hemisphere was destroyed, and yet vision was perfect with either eye. Where, I would ask, were the functions of mind executed in this case? Intellect was performed, the moral faculties were exercised, and that portion of the brain, in which we believe those important and complicated actions are generated and perfected, was either gone, or in a highly pathological state. I have given briefly, and I hope, clearly, the facts in this case. To you I look for the deductions. I hope I have not trespassed too much on your time, by detailing a case which presents much interest to the physiologist.

I am, dear sir, very truly, your friend,
G. W. BOERSTLER.

Professor DUNGLISON.

Here then is a case, in which all that portion of the brain which has been assigned by phrenology to the intellectual functions, viz. Individuality, Form, Size, Weight, Coloring, Locality, Order, Time, Number, Tune, Language, Comparison, Causality, Wit, Imitation, Eventuality and Wonder, was found in a state of disease and disorganization, and yet not one of those functions destroyed or impaired. And it should be borne in mind that not one hemisphere of the brain only was found diseased, for, in such an event, the phrenologist would say that although one hemisphere was disorganized, the other being healthy, the sound half performed the functions of both, as the brain is composed of two symmetrical portions. But in this case the interior lobes of both the right and left hemispheres of the brain were diseased, and to an extent which precludes the possibility of any mental operation being performed by them. Take, in connexion with these facts, the position of the phrenologist, that the periphery or external portion of the brain is that in which the mental operations are performed, and what becomes of the doctrine of plurality of cerebral organs, or a separate compartment for each of the mental functions? As well may we talk of walking without legs, or seeing without eyes, as to suppose this youth capable of those intellectual functions which phrenology has placed in the anterior lobes of the brain, if the doctrine of separate compartments be true. Under all this devastation of cerebral organization, what was the state of the boy's mind? "The boy's faculties," says the surgeon, "were not destroyed, but there was some intellectual confusion, from the time of the injury, during the operation, and for two hours after, from which time he recovered every faculty of the mind, and they continued vigorous for six weeks, and to within one hour of his death, which took place on the forty-third day."

From the Pittsburg Daily Advocate.

AMERICAN ENTERPRIZE.

The present freshest affording water enough, somewhat unexpectedly, the proprietors of the iron steamboat determined, yesterday morning, to launch her at five o'clock in the afternoon.

As the hour approached, notwithstanding the short notice given, thousands were assembled to witness the launch. We were amongst those who were invited aboard to enjoy the scene. About five minutes before 5, very thing being in readiness, the word was given to "cut away," and the boat started in beautiful style, gliding into the water without jar or surge. The first rush was to see how much water she would draw; in an instant a score of joking banterers passed touching her draught.

Some stood for fourteen inches, some thirteen; twelve, eleven, ten, were severally cried out, and when she settled all were astonished. Nine inches astern, nine and a half forward, prove to be her draught.

The instance is without parallel; a timber boat of her capacity, similarly constructed, would draw twenty-one inches, while the iron steamboat draws but nine and a half.

The draught ascertained, the next rush was to the hatches, to note how rapidly she leaked; it seems that many came to the launch expecting to see the boat sink; they must have thought the truth strange, for, when that was known, the boat did not leak a drop.

We congratulate the spirited and enterprising owners on the complete success of their experiment. All that was problematical in their undertaking has been favorably decided.

The boat lies on the water, a neat model, having extraordinary capacity for carrying, stanch as they could desire, and drawing, as she lies ready for her engine and upper-works, nine inches water only.

The iron steamboat will be completed, ready to run, in the course of five weeks. When completed, she will unite so many advantages over ordinary steam vessels, that we are tempted to prolong this article by a notice of them.

She will have two engines, entirely distinct, supplied by one set of boilers. To obviate the only objection usually found with double engines—which is, that, having no couplings, the engine cannot run when the boat is still, creating a liability to short supply of water in the boilers—two small engines, working at right angles, are placed close to the after-end of the boilers, for the purpose of working the force pump and cold-water pump. The boilers are thus supplied inde-

pendent of the propelling engines—diminishing vastly the hazard of explosion. To place security against explosion beyond question altogether, the valve and safety-valve invented by our ingenious townsman, Cadwallader Evans, Esq. have been attached to the boilers.

To guard against sinking, the hull of the boat has been divided into three compartments, lengthwise, by two stanch, water-tight bulkheads of iron. Either of these divisions filling with water would not suffice to sink the boat.

To stiffen her, there is, in addition to these two bulk-heads, one running fore and aft, from stem to stern.

Against fire every provision has been made in the hull, which is complete in every respect, without an inch of timber or other combustible material.

Here, then, is a boat, the product of Pittsburgh enterprise and mechanical skill, the first of any considerable size built in the country, which, when finished, will afford the safest vehicle for the conveyance of persons and property which can be produced in the shape of a steamboat. She cannot be sunk, she cannot be burnt, she is proof against explosion, and she runs in almost no water at all; and what we would ask, does the traveler or shipper want, more than these?

Her length on deck is 160 feet; length of keel, 140 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 6 feet.

FROM FLORIDA.

"ST. MARK'S, SEPTEMBER 7, 1839.

"Many outbreaks have lately occurred among the Indians, both in Middle and East Florida. A party of sixteen United States soldiers, of the 6th Infantry, under the command of Sergeant Honite, had quite an engagement with them near Fort Andrews. The reports will show that the Sergeant and one of his men were killed. The party behaved with great gallantry. Fort McClure had been attacked, one man wounded, and some horses killed. Two volunteers were killed near Fort Wheelock, not very distant from Fort King. A steamboat on the Suwanee was fired on, and one of the hands wounded. All these attacks took place about the same time, and no doubt by different war parties, showing a unity of purpose and determination of spirit to resist all efforts at removal. Sam Jones and Harney are again in correspondence. Sam disavows all knowledge of the Indians who massacred Dallam and others, and says he will punish them—all stuff. Sam has not yet put his foot on the land assigned the Indians by negotiation with Chitto-Tuskenuggee. If he had approved the treaty, and intended to abide by it, it is not reasonable to suppose that, at some period during the sixty days, he would have visited the country, in which event he would have been near enough to the Callooshattee to have prevented the murder of Harney's party?"

Figured American Silk.—We received this morning some beautiful specimens of American Silk from Mr. A. Beck, of Pittsburgh. The fabric is figured, and in the riband form; the colors are rich crimson, blue, and purple. The manufactory which produced them does much business of that kind, and certainly nothing can be handsomer.

The establishment we allude to is at Economy, [Mr. Rapp's community,] Beaver county, some dozen miles, or so from Pittsburg.—Philadelphia Gazette.

United States Naval School.—We were much pleased on Saturday afternoon with the appearance of the lads belonging to the United States Naval School of this station, who visited the fair of the Mechanics' Institute. They were about seventy in number, and you might search the city through and not find a more hardy or finer looking set of boys. They were accompanied by several of the officers of the North Carolina, and by the band of that vessel.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Another British Traveller in America.—Harper and Brothers, of New York, have just published a new work, entitled "Travels in North America, during the years 1834, 1835 and 1836," &c. by the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray." The New York American says, "Mr. Murray is by far the most unprejudiced tourist Great Britain has sent us, and he has written a book, which, for interest and originality, will not suffer by comparison with the works of any of his predecessors." The New York Courier says, Mr. M. "seems to be the very impersonation of gaiety and good humor; and he has certainly produced the most entertaining of all the books of American travel. The major part of his work is devoted to the Pawnees of the far West, into whose country he made a dashing foray, and out of it still more dashing escapade, without guide or escort."—Lynchburg Virginian.

DIED.

On Wednesday last, the 18th inst., MATTHEW M. COLE, Clerk in the General Land Office, in the 39th year of his age. He was from Albany, N. Y., but has long been a resident of this city.

"In the midst of life we are in death." One week since he was in expectation of a long life to come, but he has been cut off, and reminds us of the frailty of human nature. He has left a family to mourn his early departure.

On Thursday morning, CORNELIA ELIZABETH, infant daughter of SAMUEL M. and MARY ANN CHARLES, aged one month.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS.—The subscriber is now receiving large supplies of seasonable Goods, which, for style, variety, and reasonable prices, will compare with any in the District. They consist in part of: Cloths and Cassimeres, of all colors and most approved styles. Cassinets, 50 pieces, drab, mixed, blue, striped, &c. Vestings, silk, satin, cut velvet and Valenciennes Merinoes, French and English, a complete assortment Bombasins, black and blue-black, single and double width. Calicoes, British, French and American, all prices. Flannels, imported and domestic, all colors and prices. Mouselines, a well selected assortment of new styles Silks, plain and figured Gros de Naps, white and colored Satin, and superior black Italian Lustings. Shawls; rich 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4. Cashmere Shawls; 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Blanket do. Also, Thibet Scarfs Hosiery, men's, women's and children's, in great variety. Blankets; 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Rose and Whitney Blankets.

Also, Green Baize, Keokuk and Kentucky Jeans Furniture Prints, plain and figured Swiss Muslin Corded Skirts, plain and damask. Linen cambric and Silk handkerchiefs. Ladies' and gentlemen's kid, silk and vionia Gloves. Marcellines Quilts, Tickings, Penitentiary Plaids. Cotton Cheests, Canton Flannels. Lambswool Shirts and Drawers. 5 cases superior Shirtings and Sheetings, &c. &c. Also, 1 case superior Hosiery, and a small lot superior Florence Braid Bonnets. JAMES B. CLARKE, Opposite Centre Market, and No. 2 from 8th street. Sept. 21—3t

NEW WORK.—The Fair Rosamond, or, the Last Days of King Henry the Second, an historical romance; by Thomas Miller, author of Royston Gower, Beauties of the Country, &c. Just received and for sale at W. M. MORRISON'S, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel. Sept. 21

NEW FALL GOODS.—The subscribers have just received from the Baltimore, New York and Boston markets, about one hundred and sixty packages of new and splendid goods, selected with great care from the latest importations, and which they can offer with confidence to purchasers, as comprising as extensive and as splendid an assortment as was ever brought to this market, and at such prices as cannot fail to please all. The stock consists in part of the following, viz:

- 30 pieces fine French Cloths
- 3 cases British Cloths, of all shades and qualities
- 60 pieces Cassimeres, embracing every new style
- 1 case super Lyons Velvets
- 10 pieces light Cashmerettes
- 1 case super Red Paddings
- 50 pieces super Sileas
- 2 bales Tailors' Canvass
- 100 pieces Sattinets, fine and medium
- 30 pieces Merino Vestings, very splendid goods
- 24 pieces super English Valencia Vestings
- 1 case Italian Sewing Silk
- 15 pieces heavy Flannel Cloths
- 80 bales Blankets (MacKinnaw, Whitney, and Point)
- 36 pieces 4 4 French Chintz
- 3 cases British do
- 4 cases Domestic Prints
- 4 cartons Narrow Belting
- 50 dozen Ladies' French Kid Gloves
- 30 pieces rich Mouselines de Laines, new style
- 24 pieces plain Poul de Soie
- 40 pieces figured do
- 22 pieces National Repts., new style
- 4 pieces super 4 inch blue-black Gros Grain
- 16 pieces colored Gros de France
- 15 pieces plain and figured Satins
- 1 case French Merinos, fine
- 50 pieces damask Moreens
- 60 pieces tamboured Drapery Muslins
- 1 case fine Cambric Dimity
- 20 pieces very fine plain Swiss
- 15 pieces black and blue-black Crape
- 150 plaid worsted Shawls
- 25 large and rich Cashmere Shawls
- 25 Kuba
- 17 very splendid French Thibet Broche Shawls
- 10 pieces heavy 12-4 Linen Sheetings
- 18 pieces heavy 6-4 do do
- 40 pieces Irish Linens, fine and medium
- 1 case fine Marcellines Robes
- 25 black Lace Veils
- 3 bales fine White Flannels
- 2 bales colored do
- 10 pieces super's Flannels
- 12 pieces milled do
- 10 cases Longcloth Shirtings and Sheetings
- 6 bales unbleached Cottons
- 10 bales heavy Lowell Onaburgs
- 90 pieces heavy Woollen Kerseys
- 50 pieces plain and plaid Linseys
- 2 cases colored Cambrics
- 20 pieces Cotton Checks
- 4 bales Canton Flannels

Also, 21 pieces Ingrain Carplings, handsome patterns 15 pieces Brussels do Which, with many other goods, not enumerated, make our assortment very complete, and to which we invite the attention of customers, at our store, Centre Market Space, between 7th and 8th streets. Sept. 21

BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NEW BOOKS.—Opinions of Lord Brougham on Politics, Theology, Law, Science, Education, Literature, &c. as exhibited in his Parliamentary and Legal Speeches and miscellaneous writings, in 2 vols. Also, a full supply of Historical Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the times of George III. by Henry Lord Brougham, F. R. S. Also, A supply of the Second Series of Lord Brougham's Sketches. W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel. Sept. 21

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

N. W. corner of Pennsylvania Avenue & 6th st., between Brown's & Gadsby's Hotels, Washington City.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Washington, and the public generally, that he has taken the Drug Store formerly occupied by Dr. S. Mitchell, corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania avenue, between Brown's and Gadsby's Hotels, where he intends keeping on hand a full and fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. Also a very general assortment of Fancy Articles, Cheating Tobacco, Snuffs, and Segars, of the best quality. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

WM. F. BENDER, from Philadelphia, Pharmaceut. July 13—

GEORGE SWEENEY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer and General Agent, has removed to the Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel. July 25—

FOR SALE OR LEASE, a farm, lying ten miles from the city of Washington, near the road leading to Baltimore. It contains about 176 acres, about 8000 of which are in wood, and about 25 in meadow land; it is on a comfortable dwelling, a young orchard of choice fruit, and perhaps as healthy as any place to be found. It is desirable that any persons who may feel a wish to possess themselves of so fine and healthy a situation should make immediate application to the subscriber, at the Lumber and Wood Yard, 12th street, near the canal. June 22

REMOVAL.—Boteier & Donah, having purchased the stock of goods of Mr. Seth Hyatt, would respectfully inform their customers, and the Public generally, that they have taken that well known stand formerly occupied by P. Mauro & Son, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, and lately by Mr. S. Hyatt, where they intend continuing the house-furnishing business more extensively than formerly.

They have now on hand a well-selected stock of goods, embracing almost every article used in genteel house-keeping, to which they would invite the attention of persons furnishing.

Will be found now in store a general assortment of: Cabinet-ware, Chairs, Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses Looking-glasses, China, Glass, and Crockery-ware Lamps of various descriptions. Knives and Forks, Plated and German Silver goods Britannia ware, Brass Andirons Showels, Tonges and Fenders Hollow-ware for kitchen purposes Tin and Wood-ware, Garden Tools, &c. All of which they will sell low for cash, or on time to punctual customers. June 8

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has removed his Umbrella and Bonnet case, factory from opposite the Seven buildings, to a small building between 12th and 13th street, which he has put up for the purpose. The encouragement which he has been extended to him, has induced him to contract for a large supply of materials, for the purpose of making Bonnet cases; and he contemplates extending his factory to meet the demand, a constant supply, wholesale and retail. Likewise on hand a general assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols, a great variety of materials, suitable for every description of repairs Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. made and repaired at short notice. Umbrellas that have been left to repair, opposite the Seven buildings, are removed to his dwelling on G street, second brick house west of the War Office, north side. The undersigned would advise his friends that he has no interest in the shop conducted by J. Farrar. July 6

FOR RENT.—A convenient two-story brick house on Missouri avenue, east of 4 1-2 street, lately occupied by Dr. Buck. For a good tenant, the house will be put in complete repair. Possession may be had immediately. Apply at TODD'S Drug Store. June 8

FRESH SARATOGA WATER just received and for sale by the box or single bottle. Also, Swan's Patent Atmospheric Soda Fountain, a new apparatus for making soda water at one-half the expense and labor of the old method. Price \$60. F. HOWARD, Near 7 Buildings. June 8

JAMES'S NEW NOVEL.—Charles Tyrral, or the Bitter Blood; by G. P. R. James, Esq., author of the Huguenot, the Robber, &c.

Historical Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the time of George III., to which is added Remarks on Party, with an appendix, first series, by Henry Lord Brougham, F. R. S. and member of the National Institute of France, in 2 vols. Concurrence, a novel, in 2 vols. Nicholas Nickleby, No. 14. Jack Sheppard, No. 3. Picciola, the Prisoner of Fenestrelle, or Captivity Captive, by M. Saintine, second edition. Are this day received and for sale by

W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel. June 22